

ances until they meet the American demands.

Von Bernstorff Awaiting Instructions. Count von Bernstorff has gone to New York, where he will confer with certain of his advisers and will await further instructions from Berlin. It is expected that a report from the commander of the submarine that sank the Arabic will be received soon, and that the count will then be instructed to present the German government's final proposals.

If Germany attempts to justify the sinking of the Arabic the United States will agree to discuss the contention only if the German report is accompanied by assurances that instructions have been issued to commanders to refrain from illegal attacks on merchant ships. This attitude has been definitely determined on by the President and Secretary Lansing, who believe that further negotiation would be useless unless prefaced by such assurances.

FIERCE ITALIAN ATTACKS REPULSED

Two Regiments Storm Height Four Times, but Are Driven Back with Heavy Losses.

Paris, Aug. 29.—Italian attacks of great extent and violence along the entire Austrian front have been repulsed, according to an official statement from Vienna to-night. The Italian attacks have centered on bridges and heights, and that they have been persistent is indicated by the Austrian statement that two regiments stormed one point four times, penetrating the enemy's trenches at several points, only to be driven back with severe losses each time. The statement was as follows:

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.

The separate Italian attack on the Isorno yesterday increased in extent and violence, but nowhere was successful. In the Dobrodo sector in the late evening an attack prepared by strong artillery fire on Monte Seibusi was repulsed. In the foreground two mobile regiments four times stormed Monte San Michele and penetrated in some places our trenches, but everywhere were again repulsed, sustaining severe losses.

Sometime ago the enemy opened a sap attack against the Gorizia bridge head, but our guns and mine throwers destroyed it. The enemy's saps dug in the environs of our front. The Tolmino bridge head was under heavy gun fire during the whole day, after which two regiments and two Alpine battalions attacked, but were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting. Some attacks against the bridge west of Tolmino and in the region north of this passage and four attacks on the front Marilva-Segeme were also repulsed. The enemy's attacks were repulsed with considerable losses. The positions remain strongly in our hands.

The Carinthian front is rather quiet. In the Tyrolean frontier district artillery duels continue with intermittent strength. The following official statement from the General Headquarters of the Austrian army, dated August 29, was made public to-night:

ITALIAN OFFICIAL.

In Val Sugana the destruction by the Austrians of several bridges on the main highway and railroad at the bottom of the valley between Ronco and Novaleda is reported. The Austrians attempted a fierce attack on the evening of the 27th against Monte Armentera, but was promptly repulsed.

In the upper Isorno region some of our Alpine detachments occupying the position of Monte Cukla, west of Monte Rombon, tried on the morning of the 27th to rush very strong enemy trenches. The latter were situated on several points of the summit of Rombon (7,000 feet), and, taking advantage of the difficulties of the terrain, made desperate resistance to our troops. The latter were repulsed on several points of the summit of Rombon, and our troops are keeping in close contact with them.

The Alpevise aerodrome was again bombarded yesterday by one of our squadrons, which threw down 120 bombs. Two sheds were hit, and the whole camp was ravaged, fire breaking out in several places. Our aeroplanes, although during more than half an hour the target for numerous batteries, returned unscathed after their daring expedition."

Japan Assures Czar of Aid.

Amsterdam, Aug. 29.—Japan's decision to assist Russia by increasing her output of war munitions has been communicated officially to Petrograd. A message from Petrograd to the "Telegraph" says that Japan has notified Russia she is preparing to mobilize her entire industrial resources for this purpose.

Swedish Boat Held Up.

London, Aug. 27 (delayed by censor).—The Swedish steamer Sydla, from Baltimore for Malmö, Sweden, has been released. The Swedish steamer Angla, from Baltimore for Kalmarsund, Sweden, has been detained.

This is the first report that the Sydla has been held up by the British. The steamer left Baltimore on July 29 and arrived at Kalmarsund on August 11. The Angla left Baltimore on August 15.

30

Today is August 30

Buy THIRTY today

Because it is something new in the way of a novel; because it is something good in the way of a novel. Any bookseller will be glad to tell you about Thirty, the remarkable story by Howard Vincent O'Brien, that is published today.

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The photograph shows the Red Cross dogs, which have saved the lives of many wounded soldiers, on their way to the firing line in Galicia.

GERMAN GOODS TO BE PASSED

Great Britain Modifies Rules to Relieve American Importers.

RELEASES CARGOES WORTH \$40,000,000

Coming Financial Agreements Expected to Greatly Ease Cotton Situation.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 29.—American importers who have been unable to get ships to handle their cargoes of German goods detained in Rotterdam owing to the unwillingness of owners to take the risk of having their vessels held up under the British Order in Council of March 11, are obtaining some relief through the arrangement made by the British government to issue permits to ship goods which passed to American ownership prior to March 11.

Up to this time shipments of certain kinds of goods from Germany have not been allowed to pass unless it could be shown that they were actually paid for before March 11. The new order already has permitted the shipment of more than \$750,000 worth of goods from Rotterdam. It is estimated that cargoes valued at \$40,000,000 will be released soon.

To Minimize Cotton Losses.

In British circles here it is confidently expected that informal arrangements can be made for improving the cotton situation and minimizing the losses to cotton interests in America through the recent declaration placing cotton on the contraband list. Hope is expressed that the commission of British bankers which is to come to the United States to arrange the exchange of cotton interests in America will be able to bring about an amelioration of the trade and contraband dilemmas.

It is pointed out that much of the difficulty in which merchants have been placed has been due not so much to the British restraints on commerce as to the unsettled and unsatisfactory status of the money market. If the exchange tangle can be straightened out it is believed that the greater part of the trade troubles will disappear automatically.

In a circular sent to its members by the United States Chamber of Commerce it is stated that Russia put raw cotton, cotton yarn and cotton cloth on its contraband list on April 21, 1905, when it was at war with Japan.

England entered a strong protest to this action, and later called a conference of the principal naval powers and discussed the Convention of London in 1909, in which raw cotton and cotton yarn were put on the "free list" with articles which could not be declared contraband of war.

Satisfactory to United States. "In commenting on this particular section," says the circular, "the delegates to the United States in their report to the Secretary of State gave their opinion that the establishment of this list is of great benefit to the sea-borne commerce of all countries, and especially to that of the United States, whose exports and imports would be greatly affected by any uncertainty regarding cotton, wool, silk, etc."

The convention was subsequently signed by representatives of all the participating powers, but was adversely acted on by the British Parliament and was not ratified and placed in force.

"On August 6, 1914, the United States asked all the belligerent countries if they would accept the Declaration of London as a code of naval warfare to govern questions arising during the European war. Germany and Austria agreed, but England, followed by France and Russia, accepted the declaration only with modifications. Thereupon, in October, the United States withdrew its suggestion and gave notice that it would insist upon the principles of international law and its treaties. During the autumn of 1914 British officials stated there was no intention of making cotton contraband of war."

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY IN THE WORLD WAR

Allies retired before German advance in northern France. Stubborn action near Amiens.

New Zealand expeditionary force captured Apia, capital of German Samoa.

RUSSIANS FORCED BACK TO SWAMPS

Continued from page 1

no essential change. In the course of Saturday night and Sunday in this region there was only rear guard fighting.

As a consequence of the enemy massing strong forces south of Vladimir-Volynskiy, with a view of developing an offensive toward Lutsk, Staros and Rojische, in an endeavor to turn our right flank in Galicia, we took the necessary measures to change the position of our forces. These changes were executed Friday and Saturday under cover of actions northwest of Lutsk.

The following Austrian official statement was received from Vienna to-night:

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.

Our successes east of Vladimir-Volynskiy and on the Zlota Lipa broke the enemy's resistance on a front of 200 kilometers (124 miles). Everywhere in their retreat the Russians set fire to villages and destroyed settlements. The number of prisoners who have fallen into our hands has increased to 10,000.

The troops of General Pflanzer and Baitin are pursuing the enemy on the Buzzeu. General Bolmer's forces, consisting of German and Austro-Hungarian troops, have advanced beyond Podhajce and against Zborov. General von Boehmendorf's troops occupied the town of Zloczow after the Russians had burned it.

General von Puhall's corps beat back several Russian rear guards and continue a sharp pursuit of the enemy, who is retreating toward the south. The Russian army is completely broken. It will be impossible for the Russian army to reorganize and recuperate for a long time.

"The number of prisoners and the amount of supplies captured at Brest-Litovsk have not yet been ascertained. The Russians are retreating into the swampy forests southeast of Brest-Litovsk and are being pursued by our cavalry from Kovell.

"There is general rejoicing over the fall of Brest-Litovsk, which is increased by the fact that it occurred so near the anniversary of the first great defeat by Hindenburg of the Russians in the battle of Tannenberg, since which time von Hindenburg has been the most popular man in Germany. The newspapers point out that nine Russian fortresses, including three of the most powerful, Kovno, Novo Georgievsk and Brest-Litovsk, were captured within three weeks. They contrast this with the resistance of the Germans to the Japanese at Tsingtau and of the Austrians to the Russians at Przemska, in both of which cases the Teutonic forces held out until their ammunition and food were gone.

"The German authorities at Warsaw have granted the request of the Citizens Committee of the city to include the universities, be permitted to reopen for their regular terms. Pupils who have fled to other countries will be permitted to return. Citizens of the city are being organized to police force from their own numbers, to serve under the direction of the German military authorities, who have equipped the force with revolvers."

Kaiser Plans New Drive on Divided Russian Army

Berlin (via London), Aug. 29.—The Austro-German troops have broken the Russian lines along the Zlota Lipa River in East Galicia, the Austons resuming activity on a section of the front where for a long time they have been merely holding their positions. The Russian extreme left, which hitherto has been unaffected by the general retreat, is apparently in a state of confusion. Military experts express the belief that the invaders soon will be expelled from that little corner in East Galicia where alone they have been able to maintain a foothold on Austrian soil.

This development, with the sharp advance by the Austrians northeast of Kovell, is believed here to indicate the opening of a campaign against the fortress triangle formed by the strongholds of Lutsk, Dubno and Rovno, erected as a bar to access to Southern Russia.

The Russian armies retreating north and south of Brest-Litovsk are separated by the Rotkino swamps, and military men here say that the Austro-German strategists can mass forces at will against either Russian wing and expose it to a crushing defeat.

Dispatches received here today say that the Russian resistance behind Brest-Litovsk has been broken and that the pursuit by the Teutons is being pressed with all the energy laid down in the German manuals.

THINKS BULGARS READY TO JOIN

Expert on Balkans Declares It Is Only Question of Price.

ASSERTS GREECE WOULD FOLLOW

Democracy, It Is Asserted, Likely to Overcome the Opposition of King Ferdinand.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Petrograd, Aug. 29.—(dispatch to "The London Morning Post").—The Germans seem almost to have acquired a "place d'armes" which would serve as a starting point for a final advance into Russia. The fighting is practically uninterrupted along all the fronts, but it is taking the form of more or less isolated and partial conflicts. This form of warfare is expected to last another two or three months, during which the slow process of the Russians' steady retirement, with repeated counter attacks, will have brought the German several hundred miles deeper into Russia through a devastated country and with the Russian winter close at hand.

How Germany develops the scientific side of her efforts as the war proceeds is demonstrated by her new application of an old invention. Incendiary fire bombs, which contain some composition producing sufficient heat to start flames in anything that will burn, are now familiar. The Germans are reported to have invented a method of using something similar in form combined with shrapnel. The reports are that these bombs, when fired from these things is terribly burned, the burns often proving fatal, even when only a limb is struck. Presumably phosphorus enters into the composition of this new weapon, as it does in the composition of certain poisonous bullets.

Berlin Thinks Backbone of Russian Army Broken

Berlin, Aug. 29 (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.).—The Overseas News Agency says to-day:

"Reports from the eastern front all say that the Russians are still fighting bravely and tenaciously in certain localities, but that the backbone of the Russian army is completely broken. It will be impossible for the Russian army to reorganize and recuperate for a long time.

"The number of prisoners and the amount of supplies captured at Brest-Litovsk have not yet been ascertained. The Russians are retreating into the swampy forests southeast of Brest-Litovsk and are being pursued by our cavalry from Kovell.

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CANNOT DROP DUTY ON SUGAR SAYS OFFICIAL

Treasury Needs Every Cent of Revenue Present Law Provides.

WAR TAX MUST BE RE-ENACTED

Government Will Have to Add \$30,000,000 to Receipts to Avoid Financial Rocks.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 29.—After a careful study of the government's growing deficit and shrinking revenues, a high official of the Treasury Department admitted to-night that it would be necessary, to avoid financial rocks, for the present duty on sugar to be continued after May next, the date fixed by the present tariff bill for it to go on the free list. Even the re-enactment of the war revenue tax bill, which will expire in December, would not save the situation without the duty from sugar, he declared, as the revenue from this source—more—would be needed anyhow.

"Not only will the war revenue bill have to be re-enacted," this official declared, "but substantial additions will have to be made to it. In some way about \$30,000,000 more revenue must be added to the present annual total in order that the government may not go piling up a deficit. I do not see without at least the present revenue from sugar. Formerly, under the duty imposed on this commodity by the Payne-Aldrich bill, sugar brought in about \$60,000,000 a year revenue. Under the present rate in the sliding scale gradually working toward the point where sugar will be absolutely free, sugar should bring in about \$100,000,000, according to the best calculations I can make."

Revenue Will Fall.

"But it is important to note, in considering the present state of the Treasury and the fact that sugar goes on the free list in May, it will not produce that much revenue this year. I mean, of course, for the fiscal year. Enormous amounts of sugar will be brought in under bond during the two or three months immediately preceding the date the duty goes off. Then on that day this sugar can be brought out of bond and rushed to the market for sale. For granted, will have been allowed to be virtually depleted to take advantage of the substantial savings offered. I have carefully figured out the quantity of sugar which would be brought in under bond with this idea in view, and it would be enough to cost the government about \$8,000,000 even short, the revenue from sugar this year if sugar is to go on the free list will be cut to about \$24,000,000.

"Of course, if the present rate of duty is maintained the government will not only save \$8,000,000 this year but will also save \$8,000,000 next year. But if it can count on \$32,000,000 of revenue from sugar this year, which would be more than the \$24,000,000 which would not have to be collected from some sort of special taxes next year.

Should Retain Duty.

"That it would be the wise thing to do to retain the present duty seems to me unquestionable. The only objection would be a political one that it would appear as a backward step in the Democratic tariff platform. On the other hand, the political effect of imposing a number of burdensome and irritating special taxes next year, which would be much worse for the party. "There is positively no escape from the alternative unless peace should suddenly come in Europe with a flood of imports that would enable the government to dispense with the tariff on sugar. The money it needs. Especially is this true when it is considered that from present indications the next Congress will appropriate more money than the last, due to the agitation for national defense."

REPORT CANADIANS LOST ON TRANSPORT

Berlin Hears British Troopship Was Torpedoed—May Have Been Royal Edward.

Berlin, Aug. 29 (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.).—Passengers of the Holland-America Line steamer Ryndam arriving in Amsterdam bring a report that a British transport with two thousand Canadian troops on board was torpedoed off the Scilly Islands on August 15. It is said about one thousand men were saved.

No hint has come from British sources of the foregoing report. While it is possible a few had, so an eye witness, the British censors might have withheld the news, this is improbable, since official announcements were made promptly of the torpedoing of the British transport Royal Edward in the Aegean Sea, with the loss of about one thousand men. The Royal Edward was sunk on August 14, and it is possible that the report brought in by the Ryndam's passengers is a garbled version of this incident.

The Ryndam arrived at Rotterdam on August 22, and has since sailed on her return voyage for New York. The trip from Rotterdam to Amsterdam requires only a few hours, so an eye witness, the British censors might have withheld the news, this is improbable, since official announcements were made promptly of the torpedoing of the British transport Royal Edward in the Aegean Sea, with the loss of about one thousand men. The Royal Edward was sunk on August 14, and it is possible that the report brought in by the Ryndam's passengers is a garbled version of this incident.

Canada Denies Loss

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 29.—Official denial was given here to-night to the report that a British troopship carrying 2,000 Canadian troops had been sunk off the Scilly Islands on August 15. The military authorities issued the following statement:

"Between the 31st of July and the 24th of August only two troopships with more than three hundred troops on board have been despatched from Canada, and they have both arrived safely at their destinations. Moreover, every troopship bearing Canadian troops which was at sea on August 15 has arrived safely at its destination. "There is no Canadian troopship overdue, and if the story concerning the Ryndam has any basis for truth it must refer to the torpedoing of the Canadian Northern steamship Royal Edward in the Aegean, the report of which event reached Canada August 17."

Similar, but not like

There are some buildings similar to the Equitable in that they are mammoth in size and have certain advantages to offer tenants, but there is no building quite like the Equitable, because there is only one Equitable location and, also, because the constructional excellence of the Equitable begins where in other buildings it leaves off.

You probably appreciate the above without our telling you, but we don't want you to forget it.

Equitable Building Corporation

120 Broadway

OSCAR, A. B., LOST BIG FILM CHANCE

U-Boat Skipper Staged Sinking of Freighter at Wrong Time and Place.

"Yes, sir. Just so sure as you sat on that there hatch cover, I make enough money to get away from the sea and start moving pictures if it happened near shore and the Dutchman let me know he's going to do it."

This was the conclusion and the omnipresent regret of an able seaman on the Norwegian bark Glance, which came in yesterday from Alborg, Denmark, having served as a grandstand for the most spectacular torpedoing stunt the German undersea raiders have yet undertaken.

The show occurred on July 30, in broad daylight and a calm sea, off the Shetland Islands, when one of the U-boat forces, based in Norway, freighter Tromsø, bound for New York for the Atlantic with a useful and costly cargo. The Glance had been thirty days in getting here after the submarine permitted her to proceed. The torpedoing was a matter of history to Captain Birkeland, the master, and all of his crew, except the single able seaman with an eye to the show business. His name is Oscar.

It was on the morning of July 30 when the Glance fetched up some forty miles west of St. Magnus Bay, on the Shetland Islands, and observed two steamships have to tandem-wise.

Oscar Was Suspicious.

"I was sure those two fellows didn't stop for nothing," explained Oscar. "Just while we was thinking about what had happened we saw a submarine come around the forward vessel. She was up about as high in the water as she could get. I says to the mate, 'There's going to be fireworks,' and the mate he says to me, 'I think so, and maybe we be skyrockets, too.'"

"We were about a quarter of a mile to the southwest of the first ship. She was the Norwegian freighter Tromsø, bound from New York for Bergen with a big cargo. The submarine had some signals going for her, and she answered. We kept going and then we read the signals, which said, 'All hands out in the lifeboats. We lay off the freighter's port quarter, and we could not see the crew get away. They all left—there were forty-three of them—in the starboard boats and pulled about a half mile away from the ship. Then that German submarine came along to the south and she get abeam the Tromsø and dead ahead of us. Say our bark could hold about 500 people, and at \$5 a head I could clean up enough for the moving picture business."

"Well, that submarine, by gosh, he lose no time getting ready. He fired the torpedo straight for midships of the freighter. There wasn't any sound, but the off the water going about eighteen knots. It hit on the port quarter and made a noise like a cannon close up to you. Clouds of smoke went up in the air, and when it cleared away the vessel was dropping aft. Sixteen minutes later she was up and in about ten minutes her bow went up and she went under stern first."

The Skipper Cussed.

Oscar said only a small bit of wreckage marked the place where the vessel disappeared. The other vessel got a signal from the submarine and staggered on to the westward. The submarine took the Tromsø's lifeboats in tow. Presently a signal ordered the Glance to stand by.

"When we got that signal," said

"How ought we to rate the Zeppelins among the weapons of attack, and what have they done and what can they do? To this last question I do not offer a reply. I cannot prophesy about the future of a method of warfare which still is in its infancy. I can, however, say something of its results during the past.

"That it has caused much suffering to many innocent people unhappily is certain, but even this result, with all its tragedy, has been made more of all proportion by ill informed rumor. I am assured by the Home Office that during the last twelve months seventy-one civilian adults and eighteen children have been killed and 189 civilian injured by numbers, this cumulative result of many successive crimes does not equal the single effort of a submarine, which, to the unconcealed pride of Germany and the horror of all the world, sent 1,135 offending civilians to the bottom in the Lusitania.

"Yet it is bad enough, and we may well ask what military advantage has been gained at the cost of so much innocent blood."

"When we got that signal," said

The Land o' Dreams